

The Chanute Times.

A. H. TURNER, Editor and Prop'r.

CHANUTE, KANSAS

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The farmers' elevator at Salina is burned with 14,000 bushels of wheat.

Brown's general store at Allen, both building and stock, is a total loss from fire.

The broom corn crop is short in Illinois and also in Kansas, where a great quantity is usually produced.

A ball game at Fort Scott between a local team and a team from Nevada, Mo., ended with a general fight.

Wm. Archer, of Ellinwood, was one of the many losers by fire in the wheat fields. He lost a threshing outfit.

One recent mail brought to the collector of internal revenue at Leavenworth 208 applications for liquor dealers' stamps.

Kansas City Grain merchants agree in the statement that the Kansas wheat crop never was so large nor the grain so good.

The Chautauqua assemblies in Kansas have not been so successful as usual this summer; probably on account of the heat.

The returns of county clerks show that the personal property assessment of the state is \$60,359,736, as against \$56,628,240, in 1900.

The district court of Lyon county has a suit brought by the Santa Fe to restrain the Orient road from crossing its tracks in its yards.

Misses Blanche Casey and Mary Bel-
lew, of Wichita, left home in the morning, registered at El Reno and reached home the same night.

The Cudahy packing house employed a large number of men of the burned Dold plant at Wichita, including several of their traveling men.

A second edition of Secretary Corman's biennial report is ready for distribution. This edition is of 7,500 volumes; the first edition was of 15,000, and it was exhausted within 30 days.

Copies of the new state school laws have been sent from the office of the state superintendent to each of the 30,000 school officers in the state. There was about nine tons of these books sent out.

A prairie fire north of Larned destroyed 40,000 bushels of wheat in the stack. Frank Junod, while fighting fire, inhaled flames and was reported dying. Several buildings were burned and many tons of prairie hay.

Captain Hawkins served in Cuba with the 23rd Kansas colored regiment and then went to the Philippines. He remains there and has bought two farms and stocked them with 2,000 sheep. He also has a tobacco plantation.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections will go to Parsons next week to make arrangements for securing a site for the new insane asylum which will be built at that place. The site selected by the people at Parsons is held at \$28,000, but if this is taken by the board the price will have to be considerably reduced. The last legislature appropriated \$100,000 to pay for the purchase of a site and the construction of necessary buildings. The board will probably expend the full amount on buildings and ask the next legislature to make further appropriation to provide for the furnishings. The asylum will be on the cottage plan. No large buildings will be erected but the different wards will be housed in separate buildings of comparatively small size.

The interior department has ordered the boarding school at Great Nemaha reservation in Kansas to be abandoned as the Indians have outgrown the conditions under which the school was necessary.

Henry Harbin, a Bell telephone line-man, was climbing a pole at Colony carrying wires when lightning struck and he was instantly killed.

The rain at Winfield was a deluge. At 10 p. m., the telephone exchange could not send out a messenger as it would be dangerous for him to go out.

Claude Hamilton, of Topeka, succeeds Mr. Tracey in Attorney General Godard's office when Tracey takes his place as U. S. district attorney.

A hundred acre wheat field in Riley county was destroyed by spontaneous combustion. The crop was valued at \$1,600.

Dr. Barth, of Wichita, has been made the head of the meat inspection at Topeka with six people in his force. The government has also made him chief of the quarantine division, with headquarters at Topeka.

The Missouri Pacific depot at Holington is burned, the fire starting from sparks from an engine. Everything in the depot was saved.

Doves and plover can be hunted between July 15 and September 15, but they may not be sold or shipped. Prairie chickens may be killed after August 15.

The Wichita commercial club, by adopting resolutions, pledged the Dolds such aid in rebuilding their burned packing plant as their means would reach.

The assessors found 12,513 pianos in the state.

A \$3,500 frame barn is to be built at Haskell institute, Lawrence.

The funds in the Kansas state treasury on July 18 footed up \$576,915.99.

Oil burning locomotives are being built in the Santa Fe's Topeka shops.

On the Wellington market corn and wheat sold at the same price on a recent day.

Jefferson county had an inch of rain while there was not a cloud in sight in Kansas City.

A new coal mine is to be opened in the Pittsburg district which will employ 600 miners.

Wheat is going to market slowly, receipts being much less than at this time last year.

The opening interfered with threshing, as the crews all wanted to go to El Reno and register.

Miss Helen Gould has given a \$1,000 library and a \$300 music box to the Y. M. C. A., of Ellis.

Contract has been let for the building of a new \$10,000 Presbyterian church in Hiawatha.

Linn and Barber counties will elect county printers this fall, who will do the county work at prices fixed by law.

If Secretary of War Root's plans are carried out Fort Riley will be made the greatest military post in the country.

The Topeka millers have commenced their fight to compel the railroads to establish the old milling in transit rate.

The stables, sheds and three horses burned, just out of town, near Lincoln. The fire was probably started by tramps.

The engine room of the Hutchinson feed mill is burned. An elevator and the Missouri Pacific depot were in danger.

Since Governor Stanley has been in office he has made more speeches at more places in the state than any other three former governors.

Topeka did not get any of that big rain most of the state was blessed with the other night. The rain came within 40 miles east and southwest. Topeka had a dry thunderstorm only.

Stealing liquors which are held by officers of the law as evidence against joints is common this summer. Some of it is stolen for consumption, but most of it is probably taken to remove evidence.

A county convention has been called in Montgomery county to choose a candidate for sheriff to hold office during the year preceding the biennial election. The governor will be asked to appoint the man the convention selects.

Three graduates of the Kansas normal school go to the Philippines under three year contracts with the government to teach. They are D. C. Fisher, Douglas county; A. B. Powell, Marshall county, and David Carson, Neosho county.

Captain Wm. H. Floyd, of Topeka, who was killed in a wreck in Missouri, was a messenger of the Wells-Fargo express company. He entered the service of the company at the close of the civil war in which he served, and had been with the company ever since.

Current prices of corn, bran, shorts and wheat should be adjusted to a more consistent basis. At some points the price of a pound and a quarter of wheat is required to pay for a pound of corn, when wheat is worth more than corn for any purpose. Again, while wheat brings \$16 a ton bran is sold at \$22 a ton and the flour from a ton of wheat is worth more than \$34 a ton.

A Wichita wholesale shoe house shipped in one day 4,332 pairs of shoes; more than a car load. There were 861 cases.

The bonded indebtedness of Shawnee county, townships, cities and school districts is \$616,000. The assessment of property for taxation in the county is \$16,630,425.

Men and teams working on the Orient railroad grading in Emporia suffered from the heat. Several horses gave out and one died immediately. One man was stricken by coup de soleil.

John Warner, a Riley county farmer, was thrown from his mowing machine and had both feet badly cut by the sickle. His right foot was amputated.

A Kansas contractor, J. A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, has the contract for building a twelve-story, fire-proof brick building at Uniontown, Pa., for \$700,000.

Barton county farmers lost another 10,000 acres of wheat in a second wide fire. There were buildings burned also. Many losers at this fire had taken insurance after the first big fire.

W. C. Johnson, president of the state board of pharmacy, died from lockjaw at Manhattan. He ran a rusty nail into his foot.

A passenger train was held at Marion on account of the Peabody wreck, with 150 passengers. The people of Marion got out their carriages and took the passengers to Central park and served them ice cream and lemonade.

Chanute has voted bonds for \$25,000 for two new school houses and several additions. This gives Chanute four teen new school rooms.

THE REVISIONERS.

STRONG STAND TAKEN BY SENATOR GALLINGER.

He Opposes Tariff Tinkering of All Sorts, Whether by Direct Legislation or by Special Treaties for the Promotion of Foreign Trade.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who has during his entire public career been one of the most persistent and able advocates of the tariff policy of the Republican party, was recently asked his opinion as to the present agitation for a repeal of certain tariff duties and the modification of the Dingley tariff through the ratification of the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson. The senator's reply was as follows:

The Democratic party in its economic blindness and political perversity is consistent in advocating the ratification of the treaties in question and enactment of legislation such as has been unwisely proposed by Representative Babcock. That party is wedded to the doctrine of Free-Trade, and seems quite willing to repeat the experiment of industrial disaster and wretchedness that has come to this country whenever a low Tariff law has been placed on the statute books; but how any Republican or Republican newspaper can advocate that policy surpasses my comprehension. It would seem as though the sorrow and suffering incident upon the passage of the Wilson Tariff bill is recent enough to be fresh in the minds of our people, and that all classes would instinctively shrink from a repetition of such folly. But many seem to have forgotten those dark days, and even some Republicans have succumbed to the siren voice of Free-Trade. For one I am absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to any change in the existing Tariff laws of the United States. Under them the country has had four years of unexampled prosperity, and I do not propose to be a party to any proposition that looks to the repeal of modification of existing statutes. I believe it will be a crime against humanity to follow the lead of those who are agitating for an abandonment of Protection and a return to practical Free-Trade.

The proposed treaty with the Argentine Republic reduces the duties on wool 20 per cent, and if ratified will inevitably strike a death blow to the wool industry of this country as a severe and disastrous one that which resulted from President Cleveland's advocacy of free wool. The wool-producing states should rise in military protest against this proposition, and give the matter its eternal quietus. The proposed treaty with France deals a heavy blow to certain lines of manufacturing in the United States, and, so far as I can perceive, every one of the treaties agreed to by Mr. Kasson is inimical to American industry and ought to be rejected by the Senate.

As for the Babcock proposition, that is too absurd for serious discussion. The man who claims that trusts are created by tariff legislation has certainly not given serious thought to the proposition, and the legislator who believes that trusts can be destroyed by repealing the duties on certain classes of goods should join a kindergarten class in economics, unless the proposition is to destroy the trust by destroying the industry, thus closing American workshops and bringing disaster to the mechanics and laboring men of this country. The man who sawed off the limb of the tree on which he sat got rid of the limb, but his bruises and broken bones reminded him for a long time of the folly of the undertaking.

The Republican party came into power because of its advocacy of Protection and when the party abandons that policy it will go out of power, and deservedly so. Just now there are evidences of timidity and retrogression in some quarters, but I feel confident that when the hour of its coming the party will remain true to its traditional policy, and that the Kasson reciprocity treaties and the Babcock Free-Trade proposition, which are inimical to the best interests of the country, will be rejected by the Senate.

Senator Gallinger is noted for his plain, outspoken way of stating his views. You always know just where he stands. A little more than a year ago in a public speech he said, regarding the movement to remove the duties from paper and pulp:

You can not select a single industry for slaughter without imperiling the whole system of Protection. If Protection is withheld from one industry it must be withheld from all.

That warning was heeded. The bill in question was never pressed for passage. Today so influential a news-



SENATOR GALLINGER.

paper as the San Francisco "Chronicle" is saying in reference to the Kasson scheme of reciprocity treaties:

If the orange growers of California and the hosiery operatives of New England (and of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states, it might be added), are to lose their just Protection, they will endeavor to see to it that no one else is Protected at their expense.

These things are worth thinking about. They should engage the serious consideration of revisionaries and reciprocators.

Reciprocity Treaties Again.

It would be interesting to know the facts in the case of the alleged reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and Germany. We find it difficult to believe that our ambassador at Berlin is seriously encouraging the German government in this regard, at least upon his own motion. If he has kept in touch with the representatives of American thought and purpose, he must know that the so-called reciprocity treaties have been set aside by the senate. If he has carefully examined the organic law of the land he must believe that the senate and the state department cannot enact laws to create a public revenue. In a word, there seems to be absolutely nothing to warrant the faintest hope that any treaty of the kind mentioned will ever acquire the force of law, and yet if we may accept half the statements contained in our foreign press reports, Mr.

White, United States envoy to Germany is gravely confabulating with the authorities at Berlin alternately exalted and depressed by developments within the empire.

The language of the constitution seems to be unmistakable. It provides that laws intended to create a public revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, and while the Senate is authorized to offer amendments to such laws, the concurrence of the House is indispensable to their validity. If there be in all this a hook upon which to hang tariff laws made by the state department and the senate acting in collusion and without the knowledge and consent of the House, we are too dullwitted to discern it. Nevertheless, Ambassador White is said to be solemnly pushing the reciprocity negotiations, and the wires are warm with messages of rapprochement and tender yieldings and all the rest of the affectionate folderol which makes diplomacy so beautiful and bright a thing.—Washington Post.

AREN'T THEY DAISIES?



Dissecting the Babcock Plan.

Discussion of Representative Babcock's idea of removing the tariff from all products of the steel trust has brought out some interesting facts about the steel trade. It has been shown that big as the trust is, it by no means controls the steel trade in this country, there being many establishments some of them employing a large number of men, which have no connection with the trust. It seems to be generally admitted that the removal of the tariff on steel products would not injure the big trust to any marked extent, but it is claimed that it would necessitate an immediate reduction of the trust. This claim, which is being made by those who ought to know whereof they speak, is causing many who were at first inclined to favor Mr. Babcock's idea to entertain doubts of its wisdom, and if it be substantiated by unprejudiced investigation which a number of members of the House are quietly making, the bill for the repeal of the tariff on steel products will not be supported by a corporal's guard of Republicans in either branch of congress at the coming session. Desirable as many consider it to curb the power of the big trusts, the Republican majority in congress are not going to be stampeded into the support of anything of the sort without carefully considering it from every point of view, and they will certainly not allow any legislation to get through that will reduce the wages of American workmen.—Crawfordsville (Ind.) Journal.

Protection Gains Foreign Markets.

Our increase of exports during the fiscal year 1901 over the preceding year will approach \$100,000,000. This, too, has been done without the sacrifice of a single American industry or the loss of a single job. Were our exports to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands included, as formerly, \$20,000,000 could be added to the above amount, which is, in itself, very satisfactory, considering the war in China, "European retaliation," etc. Protection gains more foreign markets than free trade, and preserves our grand home market as well.

Higher Than Under Free Trade.

The wool sales at Price yesterday averaged over 11 cents. This of course, is not as high as wool raisers have got at some times, and it is below the average for wool under this Republican administration but it is so much higher than the average under the Democratic administration that preceded it that it takes the cheek of a mump sufferer for a Democrat to speak of low prices for wool.—Salt Lake City Tribune.

Expanding Home Market.

Bank clearings throughout the country continue to show about 25 per cent increase over last year. This is outside of New York City, where the increase is over 75 per cent. This means that the Dingley law is expanding our home market to the value of at least \$10,000,000,000 a year. And yet the free-trade trust want us to abandon our home market and try for some foreign sales in competition with the pauper labor of the world.

Farmers Getting Rich.

The farmers of the United States are getting wealthy. The banks are bulging with their money. Abandoned farms and farm mortgages are a thing of the past, and instead of paying from 6 to 10 per cent for money, our western farmers, after buying all the necessities and luxuries they want, have money to lend.

The census returns giving the area of various states show that the one which has the largest amount of land under water is Florida, and the least, in proportion to size Wyoming.

THE FISHERMAN AND THE LIE.

From the King: There was once a fisherman. And of course he went a-fishing, for no one expects a fisherman to go out shooting rabbits. And he caught two little fish, and they were so small that he threw them back again. And he went home without any, and did not stop at the fish-monger's to buy large ones. And his wife said to him: "Where are the large fish?" and he said: "There are none." And she said: "And where is the lie about the twelve-pound trout?" And he said: "I have not one." Then his wife said: "I do not believe you have been fishing at all, but have been to the races and lost a lot of money and are afraid to tell me. I think it is cruel, and I shall go home to mother." And she wept for a long time, and was only persuaded by a diamond ring that he was telling the truth.

Moral.—A fishy lie is cheaper than the necessary truth.

TOO IMPRESSIVE.



Uncle Bob—"Bertie you'll never succeed with the girls. You ain't impressive enough."



"Now, you should sort o' hypnotize 'em, tra, la, la, like this."



"And charm them, so."



"And press your heart, so. This always fetches 'em."



Passer-By—"Sir, what do you mean by making love to me? I'll show you the way I treat such old reprobates!"

No Friend of His.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emmanuel church, is noted for his skill in repartee, says the Boston Herald. He is also a good story-teller, but it is as an originator of funny

sayings that he has won especial distinction. Not long before he sailed for Europe he was a guest at a public dinner. On his left sat a young man who had contracted the habit of profanity, and the habit was so strong that it had got beyond his control. The young man had a particular weakness for the expression, "Oh, the devil!" He used it thoughtlessly and without intention to give offense, but it seemed to serve as a sort of punctuation for every sentence he uttered. Finally a friend of the young man thought it necessary to give him a hint, and said to him: "You'd better be a little careful of your expressions. You're sitting next to the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks." "The devil!" said the young man in surprise. And then, recovering his presence of mind, he turned to the clergyman and made a very polite apology. "Oh, you needn't apologize to me," said the doctor. "The devil is no friend of mine."

JUST PROVOCATION.

Sufferance (to barkeeper)—Give me the biggest drink I ever had.
Barkeeper—Depressed?
Sufferance—No, confused. I've just been listening two long mortal hours to my wife's arguments as to why she ought to have been elected president of her woman's club instead of Mrs. Thatcher.
Barkeeper—Of course, the reasons clear to you?
Sufferance—Just as plain as a Chinese laundry slip.

HE PAID THE PENALTY.

Boston husband—This is going to far. You said you would countermand your order for that dress.
Wife—I did. I wrote to the firm the very next day.
Husband—But here is the dress and the bill for it. How is that?
Wife—I gave you the letter to post, and I suppose it is reposing peacefully with 10 other letters of mine in your coat pocket.

ONLY THREE AT THE TABLE.

John (to guest)—Oh, I insist! Now, do have more oysters. There's plenty in the ice box.
Guest—No; really, I must refuse.
Two hours later.—Phyllis—John, what did you urge him to have oysters for? There wasn't any more. Didn't you feel me kick you?
John—Eh? My dear, you did not kick me!

A KEEPER OF SECRETS.

Lady (to dressmaker)—Did you tell Mrs. De Peyster Burlingame what my costume for the ball was to be?
Modiste—Oh, no madame! I never divulge professional secrets.
Lady—What is hers like?
Modiste—It's in colonial style, madame.

EXPERIENCED.

Aunt Alice—You should think twice before you speak, Bobbie, dear.
Bobbie—Gee! I guess you never see Jack Breed's fist fly out!

LITTLE LAUGHS.

On Easy Street.
It is easy enough for a man to be satisfied with his lot—when it is a corner one on a boulevard.

Patriotic.

"My, but I'm doing a flying business now!"
"Glad to hear it. What 'tis?"
"Flags."

Cheeky Cook.

Lady—That is all, I think. Oh yes, Mary, breakfast at 8 o'clock.
Cook (just engaged)—All right, mum; if I'm not down, don't wait for me.

In Garb of Green.

"Mamma, where do the leaves come from?"
"Inside the trees."
"Then they pack their spring clothes in their trunks."

Nature's Battery.

"I never go out of doors in the springtime."
"What are you afraid of?"
"The grass—it's shooting blades, and all the buds are bursting and every flower carries a pistol."

More Than His Share.

Bobby—Say, mamma, I wish I had a whole lot of brothers.
Mother—Why do you wish that, Bobby?
Bobby—So's you could divide up the spankings. It's pretty tough to be the only one in the family that gets spanked.

Forgotten Officials.

Binks—Say, Jinks, are you collecting curiosities now?
Jinks—Yes. Why?
Binks—Well, I've got a genuine freak for you.
Jinks—What is it?
Binks—A copy of yesterday's newspaper with an article about Adlai Stevenson in it.

The Boy Proves His Worth.

"I tell you, Hannah, college education counts. You should see our boy Cy, laying off the new orchard, just as regular as a wall paper pattern. He has that \$118 spyglass on three legs, and just sights around while two men with bean poles put in pegs where the trees are to go. You see he don't charge anything, and says the men are cheap at \$10 a day."

"That Mr. Flagg from Boston seems to be very attentive." "Yes, I think he must take me for the constitution the way he sticks to me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.